

of ground on which your private residences and public buildings are erected cannot be more easily separated one from another, than the States of the Union; and that, when we have mounded into dust, and our names are only listed by our remotest descendants, the Star Spangled Banner will still fling its folds to the breeze while the sun of the dome of this Capitol.

FAVOR CITIZENS, ONE AND ALL: Let the grateful income of patriotism ascend from your hearts while gathered around the altars of our revolutionary fathers, in humble prayer to Almighty God, who blessed our heroes and warriors in the struggle for Independence, attended our arms in the second war with England for the freedom of the seas, crowned our old flag with victory in the triumphal march to the city of Mexico, and has not conferred its folds in this last great conflict for free government, that He visit our distracted and bleeding country with healing mercy on His wings, and bring out of the chaos and gloom the full-orbed sun of Union and Peace, never to go down again in fraternal blood.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.  
Important Correspondence Between the Governors of the Loyal States and the President—A call for Three Hundred Thousand Additional Troops to be Issued.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:—  
TO THE PRESIDENT:—

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

Israel Washburn, Jr., Gov. of Maine.  
N. S. Berry, Gov. of New Hampshire.  
Frederick H. Brooks, Gov. of Ver.  
Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Conn.  
E. D. Morgan, Gov. of New York.  
Chas. S. Olden, G. v. of New Jersey.  
A. G. Curtis, Gov. of Pennsylvania.  
A. W. Bradford, Gov. of Maryland.  
F. W. Pierpont, Gov. of Virginia.  
Austin Blair, Gov. of Michigan.  
J. B. Temple, Pres. of Ill. Board of Ky.  
Andrew Johnson, Gov. of Tennessee.  
H. B. Gamble, Gov. of Missouri.  
O. P. Morton, Gov. of Indiana.  
David Tod, Gov. of Ohio.  
Alexander Ramsey, Gov. of Minnesota.  
Richard Yates, Gov. of Illinois.  
Edward Solomon, Gov. of Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1.  
GENTLEMEN:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service additional forces of three hundred thousand men.

I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be— I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War-Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Disadvantages under which the Union Troops Labor in and near Charleston.

Notwithstanding our gunboats, the enemy are constantly found skulking in and behind the dense Southern forests which cover the banks of the river. On all these islands owing to the sickness of the soil, the constant moisture, and the uniform warmth of the temperature, the rapid and luxuriant growth of the trees and vegetation is most wonderful. The long parallel ridges of the cotton bluffs are often plainly visible in forests of the bravest pine growing where but recently slave filled the soil. The first season after a cotton field is abandoned, the young pines take possession and grow with astonishing rapidity, so that in a few years where cotton and corn but lately grew may be seen pine timber large enough for the mill. It is in these dense Southern forests that our boys have had to fight the enemy in every case, except when he had introduced himself behind earth-works or fortifications. By this method of warfare, the Rebels secure a great advantage. Through the matted and tangled forests wind a few narrow wagon-tracks, called roads, constantly crowded upon by the invading army, known to all their tortuous windings by the rebels, and by them alone. A moment's consideration of these circumstances will reveal at once some of the difficulties under which our reconnoissances and advances have to be made. They find the altars of death along those aisles, threatening the tangled and impenetrable forests as they pass along, almost in single file, from the narrowness of the way, until suddenly the sharp crack of the rifle or the blaze of the musket firing betrays the presence of the lurking deadly foe; death suddenly striking the brave soldier where he is to be seen. It is impossible of course to bring artillery into these impenetrable fastnesses, and the contest is carried on from day to day at great odds against the Union forces.— *Tribune Cor.*

## Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. HERGEN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 8, 1862

Attempted Assassination of Lieut. Col. Foster at Mt. Pleasant:—The Rose Water Lavender Policy.

On last Wednesday, Lieut. Col. Foster, of the First Tennessee Volunteers, known as the Governor's Guard, rode into Mt. Pleasant, a little village in Maury county, some twelve miles from Columbia, and took his seat in front of the tavern.

While sitting there the notorious desperado, known as Capt. WILLIAMS, commanding a company of cut-throats and robbers, known as the Williams' Avengers, rode up with one of his clan and said to Lieut. Foster, "God damn you, surrender!" Lieut. Foster being unarmed, sprang to the door, when WILLIAMS fired at him, hitting him in the shoulder and back of the head. He fell, and made several ineffectual efforts to rise, but was so stunned and blinded with blood that he did not succeed, and at last fell upon a bundle of telegraph wire, in which position he was found and picked up by his men, who were a considerable distance behind at the time of the firing. WILLIAMS' comrade snatched his gun at him once or twice without effect, and the two rode leisurely away. WILLIAMS' troop was at the other end of the street and plundered one of our wagons with a sick soldier in it, of some coats, caps, and a musket. A large crowd of the citizens gathered around Lieut. Foster, composed of professed neutral men, and some ostensible Unionists, with a large majority of rebels, not one of whom offered to lift up or assist the wounded officer, who was struggling helplessly at their feet and weltering in his blood. They looked on his struggles with apparently the same feelings as they would have looked on those of an ox, or perhaps with secret delight. No one offered any condolence or sympathy whatever. The soldiers could with difficulty be restrained from retreating on the rebels immediately, but the officers restrained them. Lieut. Foster had several of the rebels arrested, who evidently were cognizant of the whole plot, as their actions indicated too clearly for doubt, but they immediately produced papers of protection from Gen. Nix, and grew highly indignant that they should be molested for enjoying the pleasant pastime of watching the attempted assassination of a loyal Tennessee officer. Should a man of Southern blood be punished for assisting at an assault on one of "Abraham Lincoln's hirelings?"

Mr. Thomas, an old and highly respectable Union merchant of that village, has been greatly annoyed of late by the rebels, who have destroyed his property, entered his garden and cut down and pulled up vegetables, and perpetrated all sorts of outrages and annoyances. Mr. T. has also received anonymous letters at various times, warning him that he must leave, that no d—d Union man should stay in that place, and that if he did stay, they would ride his wife on a rail! What a pleasant Mount Pleasant place must be and what brave and chivalrous fellows the Mount Pleasant chivalry must be! We are beginning to regard some of our Tennessee towns as dead-falls, into which Federal soldiers are placed, to be butchered on the first opportunity by the rebels. We would inquire too, about the propriety of giving letters of protection to any neutral man or rebel, under any circumstances. What business have they to be carrying documents in their pockets to shield them from arrest and investigation, when outrages are committed? What right has any officer to grant such documents? It is endangering the lives of our brave soldiers, in the idle hope of conciliating traitors. We can never purify a foul atmosphere by sprinkling lavender and rose water on the substances whose effluvia creates the offensive odor. Lightnings and sweeping tempests are the agencies used by heaven to consume and expel these noxious and poisonous exhalations. We have had soft sphyres sighing around us long enough, and still the miasma hangs around and oppresses us; now let the lightnings and tempests of an indignant nation's retribution execute their mission, and inflict a righteous vengeance. Give no favors to rebels, especially to those who are eternally besogging the ears of the loyal authorities for favors and indulgences, and exemptions. If people will not be loyal, let them starve. A most injurious system of fawning on the part of rich rebels, and of indiscriminate indulgence and favoritism on the part of our officers, prevails in too many quarters. A wealthy and aristocratic traitor, whose whole sympathies are for the Southern Confederacy, and who has aided it liberally, on the arrival of a regiment in his vicinity, grows alarmed lest justice should take hold of him; so he sends off immediately for the officers, talks politely and acts obsequiously, assures them that he always did oppose secession, and that he has never borne arms or taken any part in the rebellion, and invites the Colonel and staff to dine with him. He treats them to cigars and liquor, rides them about his plantation, asks them to come often, and concludes by asking for papers of protection, passes, &c. The accommodating officer, flattered at the attentions showered upon him, grants all his requests, asks him if there isn't something more he can do for his Southern rights friend, and announces in his first letter home that he has discovered a leading planter who has been regarded as a "sympathizer," but is really "at heart a loyal man." The delightful announcement is immediately republished in some Northern papers, and the officer falls into a delightful reverie over the beautiful sentiment: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and looks forward to the day when he will be a candidate for the Presidency, in which event he is sure to get the support of his "Southern-rights" friend who is now on the stool of repentance. We have seen this same man in this State at Nashville. Meanwhile the Union men, most of whom in the slave States belong to the "middle or poor classes," who are unable to rival the planter or merchant in giving elegant suppers or furnishing costly wines and cigars, are coolly shovled aside, and if they complain are told that they are troublesome and officious. Thus loyalty is discouraged, and droops, while treason is petted, encouraged, and actually prospers. One of these fine rebels when he heard of the failure to kill Lieut. Foster said that he was sorry the d—d Federal was not killed. He carries a letter of protection in his pocket, we are told, and under its shield blasphemes the government and its supporters.

The incidents we have recorded are but a few out of thousands that we have witnessed. We protest against this whole policy of conciliation in time of war. It is no time for us to try to conciliate men who have hate in their hearts and weapons of death in their hands. It is ruinous to propose compromises and plans of adjustment, when the air is laden with the smoke and resonant with the roar of battle. No government in the world ever pursued such a policy and succeeded. Wherever it has been tried, the loyal men cry in bitterness that it has failed signally. We must coerce and subjugate treason and traitors, and put it out of their power to harm the loyal power. We will conclude by giving the plain but overwhelming testimony of the Norfolk (Va.) Union on this policy of conciliation, as that policy has been tried longer and to a greater extent in Norfolk than in any other city. The following are extracts from an editorial headed "Conciliation":

It cannot be urged that the people here were deceived, in any way, in regard to the true intentions of the North upon all subjects of national economy in which the South was interested. When the plague afflicted this devoted city, Northern men and women hastened to aid the suffering people. Northern money flowed to this point in streams, and self-sacrificing people devoted their best energies to succor the distressed. There could be no mistaking the sympathy of the North in the hour of affliction. It spoke in trumpet tongue of an undying friendship, a more than brotherly regard. No city in the Union has been more indebted to the fostering care of the Government than Norfolk; she has been, so to speak, the pet of the family. The establishment of the Navy Yard here, has raised the city into social position, and the lavish expenditures to support it has brought wealth to her citizens. Commercial importance came in the train of Federal favor, and the city has grown great and powerful under the genial sunshine of a beneficent Government. Where do we find the city to-day? Forgetful of all the past, regardless of all calls of gratitude, there are leading men here, who passed through the dreadful ordeal of the plague and experienced the kindness of the North, and who have been all the time growing rich at the expense of the Union, in open rebellion against the Government which has fostered them, and reviling some of the very men who gave them substance to aid them when sore oppressed by disease. They are willing, disinterested and elaborate in their opposition to the Government, and persistently endeavor to carry others with them in the course which they have entered upon, to overturn law and order and establish an anarchy in their stead. They exhibit an intense hatred of Northern men, and in every possible manner endeavor to aid them in their course. Can any sensible man really believe that these men, the leading secessionists in Norfolk, can be reached by any act of personal kindness to themselves or be won over to the Union by a smile, a pleasant word or a small favor bestowed upon their wives or daughters by those having the temporary administration of affairs? Can such men, who have shown utter disregard of all claims, grateful and loyal be expected to regard the Government with any more favor now than they did a year ago, simply because they are treated with more consideration than they deserve? We are of those who have no confidence that such a result can be realized. They have experienced favors before, and often, and noted them, not and it is hoping against hope to trust they will be ever won over, by any show of humility and tenderness on the part of the Government. All the proofs against the supposition, and while we do not oppose a first and bold administration of affairs, we do not believe in "conciliating" until these men have undergone the same stern retributions and a degradation to constitute the Government, which not one of the secession leaders as yet has been forward to do. We do not like to see all the favor on one side; we are not inclined to trail the banner of our country in the dust, because a few choose to object to its folds waving over them. The South has no warmer friend than nations who would more gladly welcome her back to her allegiance. But we deem that the Government has exhausted conciliation, and with a country in arms to assert its dignity outraged, and to restore a nation almost discredited, it cannot, with honor, offer any longer the olive branch to those who have brought upon us so much ill, while they stand with brands in their hands, and hatred and malice in their hearts. We wish to see the Government just as well as generous, and to honor, offer any longer the olive branch to those who have brought upon us so much ill, while they stand with brands in their hands, and hatred and malice in their hearts. We wish to see the Government just as well as generous, and to honor, offer any longer the olive branch to those who have brought upon us so much ill, while they stand with brands in their hands, and hatred and malice in their hearts.

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## The Oath of Allegiance to Memphis.

The Memphis *Avant-courier*, a paper which was full of rancorous treason as long as it was sheltered by the rebel army, is in favor of accommodating the rebels of that city and the country trading with it, by dispensing with the oath of allegiance. Here are some of the excellent reasons it assigns for this lavender-and-rosewater policy?

We have many old merchants who have a large amount of indebtedness due them from the people in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.—Should such take the oath of allegiance, most of these debts must be lost by inattention, and not by confiscation. There are many of our best citizens, who have debts scattered over the country where they could not safely go to look after them, once having taken the oath—amounts, exceeding all they otherwise possess!

We have many rich and wealthy citizens, who reside here for the benefit of schools, society and worship, but whose plantations are located in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, who could not safely take the oath of allegiance to the old Government; to do so would involve their personal security and the confiscation of their estates.

We have a large number of persons who have unsettled claims against the Confederate Government, all such would be sacrificed who should take the oath of allegiance.

Every one will see the force of these objections to the people of Memphis making declarations of loyalty to the Government which protects them. It is clearly against their interest to do so, and all must admit that when patriotism, or religion, or humanity, or any other trifling minor interest comes in opposition to the noble principle of self-interest, the former must give way and the latter must triumph! No one can dispute a principle so clear. It is absurd to ask a man to be patriotic, when by being so he endangers his purse. The Union cause cannot fail to prosper in Memphis while a journal so wise and discreet as the *Avant-courier* is published there, and it speaks well for the good sense of the Provost Marshal that he allows it to go on. A less discreet officer might let the *Avant-courier* slide!

P. S.—The *Avant-courier* has been suppressed.

## Loyal Tennesseans to Your Flag.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. W. B. STOKES, proposes through our columns to raise a Battalion of Cavalry for home protection against guerrillas. Loyal men could have no braver or more energetic leader, and we trust that a hearty response may be made to his appeal. At great personal inconvenience and sacrifice he offers to take the field for the defense of our homes and commerce against the guerrilla demons, and those whose interest are at stake will not hesitate to join him cheerfully and crush out the monster of treason. This guerrilla war is treason in its most infamous form, and should be promptly exterminated or our State will be utterly laid waste. Our sole protection now are the brave men of the North, who have left their homes to shield us from the torch and sword of treason, and even now rebels boast that they will kill or drive the last Union man from the State as soon as the Federal troops withdraw. Shall this be suffered, or shall we not instantly raise a force at home to subjugate traitors and destroy treason?

## Stonewall Jackson.

A few days ago we published a sketch of the Rebel General, taken from an Eastern paper, in which he was spoken of as a human, benevolent, pious man. A distinguished citizen of this State told us the other day that he recently conversed with a Major who belonged to JACKSON'S Brigade, who has lately returned to Tennessee. This officer said that JACKSON'S sole virtue was his bravery; that he was coarse, inhuman, unfeeling, and unscrupulous, seemingly destitute of all human sympathy, and detested on this account by all his soldiers. He is, or was, if his reported death be true, the reverse of what the sketch referred pictured him.

The so-called Democratic—BUCHANAN and VALLANDIGHAM Democratic, we presume—Conventions, which are now actively engaged in giving aid and comfort to the rebels, by passing traitorous resolutions, uniformly tell us that the country prospered until Mr. LINCOLN got into power. This single assertion convicts these pretended Democrats of falsehood and sympathy with the rebels. The country suffered more harm under BUCHANAN's than under any previous administration. That administration was owned and controlled by Southern traitors, who had but two ideas—self-aggrandizement and slave propaganda.—To pronounce such a wicked, rotten and treacherous administration, beneficial to the Republic, is to betray either ignorance or a sympathy with traitors.

The Provost Marshal of Atlanta, has published an order prohibiting the sale of recent papers under the severest penalties. Byron says that

"And the Provost of Atlanta evidently fears that the liquor-sellers of that city, if allowed to confound, will soon make the Southern slavery away."

A waggish friend fears that the collection of persons representing so great a variety of creeds, will tend to a terrible intercommunal broil in the Penitentiary. We think not. The persons have no religion worth quarrelling over, and they are all united on the platform of treason.

## A Strange Statement.

We have the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 28th of June, in which we find the following communication, signed "Tennessean," prefaced by editorial comments, as Hon. BAILIE PEYTON is now in Washington city, acting with Colonel Wm. H. POLK, W. G. BROWNLOW, and other loyal Tennesseans, who are there on public business, the statement that he is devoted to the Confederate cause, and openly and boldly for the South, may be characterized as a cunning fabrication of the enemy.

## HON. BAILIE PEYTON OF TENNESSEE.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following communication: It entirely relieves this honorable and patriotic Tennessean from the charge of treachery to his native South; of deserting her in an hour of trial; of concealing at Nashville by Andy Johnson's base tools. The facts embraced in the communication are vouched for by gentlemen of high respectability. Let the press of the South, in justice to Col. Peyton, remove the imputation cast upon his patriotism and his fame by calling attention to this communication. It is due to him, and to the memory of his brave son who fell while gallantly battling for Southern Independence.

For the National Intelligencer.

CANVILLE, GA., June 23, 1862.

Editor Intelligencer, Atlanta, Ga.:

Sir: It having been extensively reported, and generally believed throughout the South, that the Hon. Bailie Peyton, of Tennessee, had proved recreant to our cause, and was in affiliation with Andrew Johnson, Ex-Governor Campbell, Neil S. Brown, and the infamous "scoundrels" who have yielded their manhood, and allied their fortunes with those who are sacking and devastating our country, it is with great pleasure that we are able to say to you that Bailie Peyton is not one of them, and that he is open and boldly with the South, and intends to stand or fall with us. His name having been published in connection with others, in a call for the great 3d Union meeting some weeks ago at Nashville, at which the loyal and traitor, Wm. B. Campbell, presided, and he has been accused in all time to come) he has declared that his name was appended to the call by a Mr. George Dabner, formerly one of the editors of the Nashville Banner, without his consent or approval, and that he would prosecute the said Dabner for forgery, if he was worth prosecuting; that it would be the most unnatural thing in the world that he could be against the land of his birth; that he had one son who had already fallen in the war, and that his nearest blood relations were now engaged in the struggle, with other remarks of the strongest character, refuting the imputation upon his honor and loyalty to the South.

We respectfully ask that you give publicity to this note, as it will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Col. Peyton throughout the South to be assured that his name is not obscured by the dark and damnable treachery which disgraces those who have become lick-spittles and lackeys at the feet of the loyal, vulgar despot who, like other dogs, is having "his day" in Tennessee, for which there is a reckoning hereafter.

We should have stated that our information is derived from friends just from Tennessee, who personally know the facts as stated.

Yours, &c.

TENNESSEANS.

The language and specifications of the communication show that it was written by one familiar with names and persons in this vicinity, and will no doubt make it readily believed by the rebels in the South, as well as by many in this State, whose "wishes," although not exactly "fathers to the thought," in this instance, will be at least God-fathers to it. To correct this deception among the ignorant, Col. PEYTON will of course give the audacious calumny a prompt denial.

## ARMY CLOTHING.

Including every thing in that line.

Citizens' Clothing.

OF ALL KINDS.

A Large Assortment of

HATS and CAPS.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

OF ALL KINDS.

FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' and Men's Half Hose,

And almost every thing else kept in a Clothing Store, which they will sell at Cincinnati prices.

May 25—26

WATTS, CRANE & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

45 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

N. DERBY.

FINE MILITARY GOODS.

OFFICER'S HATS AND FURCOLE UNIFORMS.

Records, Bells, New England Bells, put Military Trappings.

56 College St., Nashville.

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM THE LOT OF THE SHERIFF, A heavy axle. Any one returning the axle to the Sheriff, or giving information of the same will be suitably rewarded.

H. D. SCOVILL, at North Square No. 1.

July 1—2.

The citizens of Nashville raised a flagstaff one hundred and twenty-five feet high on the Fourth.

## New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

BARRACK ROOM.

ON, MARIAGE A LA MILITAIRE.

IRISH JIG, &c. Master Richard.

Maid with the Milking Pail!

WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. H. A. WEAVER.

LOST! LOST!!

LOST BY MISLARD ON SATURDAY, ON UNION 1st street, a Fine Pair of Gold Spectacles. The owner will be liberally rewarded by returning them at HENDERLAND, No. 11, Union St. Nashville, July 7th, 1862.

To Manufacturers.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

Shoe Trainers.

Leather and Rubber Goods.

By Wm. L. BROWN.

July 8

Brentwood Institute.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED ON THE TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA RAILROAD, 9 miles south of Nashville in one of the most beautiful, pleasant and most fertile regions of which Tennessee can boast. The existing Session will open on Monday, July 15th, 1862. The institution, as yet, is in its infancy, but it is a most respectable school, and is open to all who are desirous of pursuing a course of study in the sciences, literature, and the arts. The tuition is free, and the board is at the rate of \$1.00 per week. The students are provided with books, and the necessary apparatus for the study of the sciences. The institution is open to all who are desirous of pursuing a course of study in the sciences, literature, and the arts. The tuition is free, and the board is at the rate of \$1.00 per week. The students are provided with books, and the necessary apparatus for the study of the sciences. 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